The Cimes

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended June 4, 1898, was as follows: Sunday, May 29 26,400 . . 52,365 56,409 56.260 Wednesday, June 1. 56,254 Thursday, June 2 Friday, June 3 56,086 Saturday, June 4 61,084 Total 364.858

be unable to procure copies of it at any news-stand or railroad station or on railroad trains, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of the fact.

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Laily average (Sunday, 26,400, ex-

Communications intended for publication in The Times should be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected comascripts of obvious importance will be returned

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

The Salivation of Santiago. Our fleet off Santiago de Cuba, if we may fully credit the flattering reports of the engagement, has practically demolished the sea defenses of that place, inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy. In the course of the action the ships covered the landing of a force of marines, whose mission it was to effect a junction with a detachment of Garcia's Cuban army and supply it with rifles, some field pieces and ammunition. All this was successfully accomplished, and the feasibility of the military program prepared for operations against the position fully demonstrat-

So far, everything appears to have gone well at the scene of attack. Although a number of Spaniards were killed and wounded during the bombardment, it is highly gratifying to know that not an American was killed. The only thing for regret in this connection is that the expedition under General Shafter, which ought to be nearing Santiago today, will not sail until tomorrow, owing to bad management in delivering provisions and supplies to the troops. By Sunday, however, it is confidently asserted at the department the debarkation will be effected, and, presumably, fighting will immediately ensue.

It is well that the troops employed for this service are highly efficient, seasoned regulars, because the chances are that they will not have a walkover on the way from the seasone to the fourth of th over on the way from the seashore to the heights commanding the harbor and city. The topography of the locality is eminently fitted for defensive tactics. Ravines and ridges in succession must be encountered and taken. Owing to the absence of roads, the approaches are difficult, practicable only on a few lines, and therefore liable to be mined against an assaulting force. Unless. as happened sometimes in the civil war, the mines and torpedoes placed where our troops must pass can be exploded by artillery fire in advance of a rush, we are afraid that there may be a very heavy mortality on our side. That is a chance which, nevertheless, we must take, and all the dynamite in Cuba will not stop our soldiers once they have started for their objective

There is an opinion prevalent in the Administration circle that the fall of Santiago, the capture or destruction of Cervera's fleet, and the invasion of Porto Rico, immediately thereafter, will bring Spain to her senses and render an attack upon Havana unnecessary. It is very evident that there is no pres ent intention to proceed against Blanco. Not only is his position splendidly fortified, but it is reported that he has dynamited every foot of ground over which an assault could be delivered. A month ago Havana could have been easily taken by the same force we are sending to Santiago. Now it will require a hundred or a hundred and twenty-five thousand men.

Well, there is little use in crying over spilled milk. The next few days promise a battle of some sort, and that is what war is for. The event and its results will be watched for with anxious interest, not only in this country, but throughout Christendom.

Graphic accounts are arriving of the successful operations of General Aguinaldo around Manila. Since his arrival at Cavite this brilliant native leader has assembled three thousand wellarmed troops, fought several hot skirmishes with the Spaniards, captured sixteen hundred prisoners, two field batteries, two thousand magazine rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. and the Philippines are flocking to his standard as fast as they can get to his

The advantage which these move ments are to us would be multiplied if Admiral Dewey could be adequately reenforced at once. It will be probably two weeks yet before the first detachment of the Manila expedition can reach him, and nobody knows how long after that before the second and the third can be counted on. Probably the deal of unnecessary delay in setting our

troops in shape to move, and much of this is due to the sordid Toryism of ressel owners, who want the Government to buy a transport twice over it a charter for the voyage. The same rascally spirit is reported from Atlantic scaports, where efforts are being made to secure troop ships.

The President is, himself, partly blame in the matter. He has been too slow in showing the teeth of a commander-in-chief to these hoggish bot-tom sharks. There is not, and has not been, the least occasion for such a spirit of kindness to them as the Government has evinced, and, while we are about it, Mr. McKinley may as we: open his eyes to the possibility that there may have been a little jobbery here and there in this connection.

The outrage upon the Army and the people perpetrated by the greedy pirates who are getting in the way of our military movements by actually cornering the transport market should be promptly and sternly frowned down and punished. The President should not hesitate for an instant to break the corner and seize everything in sight furnished with a keel that may happen to suit his purposes.

Annexation as a military necessity ught to work in the case of ships as well as in that of islands.

Annexation Prospects Brighter.

The opponents of Hawaiian annexation have not given up the fight, but they might as well, for they would be blind not to realize that they are completely whipped. Speaker Reed has promised to give the Newlands resolution a show, but makes haste so slowly in the matter that a Republican caucus is being arranged in case he does not keep his word within three days. Once before the House, the affair will be ended for that side of the Capitol, and it will not take long to pass the resolution through the Senate where today there are more than enough votes to ratify the annexation treaty if it could be brought to an

The whole hope of the sugar Tories has been to sidetrack the question and secure an early adjournment, but it is plain enough now that the scheme is comed to disaster. The friends of annexation will compel Congress to sit until December, if necessary, to insure passage. Even if the enemies of their country were able to inflict some further delay it would do them no good. President McKinley can take Hawaii as a measure of military necessity at any moment, and will do so if he desires to meet the wishes of the American people.

In the campaign against national interests and vital necessity which certain corrupt exponents of monopoly have been engineering from Wall Street, a huge amount of money has been spent. It has been potent to prevent action up to this time. It will be so no longer. A rich source of income will be cut off in the cases of certain persons in Washington, but, as the country will benefit, we can afford to bserve the fact with calm resignation.

The Stars and Stripes will be soon flying at Honolulu. If Mr. McKinley would take our advice, it would happen not later than a dispatch boat could get there from San Francisco with the proclamation.

Now that the war revenue bill is in con ference, representatives of the sugar and oil trusts have become suddenly active, and are making a heroic attempt to save those giant monopolies from the horrors of contribution to the expenses of the war. In its present shape the bill taxes their would not impose a very heavy burden, but it would compel the corporations affected to disclose their incomes, which of course, would be unpleasant.

If the reports on the subject are accurate, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has been prompt in ordering the deportation of the Spanish spies, Du Bosc and Carranza, from Canada. The latter at least will hardly care to go home, where it is more than likely that the original letter which spread before him by the minister of marine. He will not then be called upon to explain any error of translation because his government can read Spanish and will have no difficulty in identifying his neat chirography. Carranza made a fatal blunder when he raised that little ques-

The Annapolis boys who are taking se service instead of their annual leave, are enjoying a chance which naval cadets do not get once in a generation. How proud the youngsters will be to have assign ments as active officers, and an opportunity to take part in real war! Every lad of a Hobson in his shoes, and there is not a doubt if occasion should serve, will act fully up to the standard.

It is announced that various private claims against Spain, for damages and injuries due to the Cuban war or persecution of some kind, are on file in the State Department to the amount of \$16,000,000. These, it is said, have the attention of the Government and will be included in the bill for indemnity which the Spaniards will have to settle when a peace is ar-

CURIOUS ACT OF A PHYSICIAN. Substitutes a Living Child for One

Newark, June 8.—To save a mother's life, Dr. A. V. Wendell, of this city, admits that he substituted a living infant not her own, for Mrs. Samuel Owen's child, which was born dead, and kept her in ignorance of the fact for over ten days. Mrs. Owen resides at 23 Roseville Avenue. He put in the dead child's place the two days' old child of Mrs. J. Graham. Four knew the secret and agreed to keep it. Informed of the birth of a living child, Mr. Owen telegraphed to various parts of this country and Europe, and received

ongratulations.

At the end of four days one of the physicians confessed to Mr. Owen. The latsicians confessed to Mr. Owen. The lat-ter's astonishment was great, and he re-proached Dr. Wendell. For fear the truth would kill, Mrs. Owen was for several days more allowed to believe the child her own. She was terribly shocked when she learned it was not.

In His Own Hands. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"No; I told him the length of our e-ment depended largely on himself."
"In what way?"
"I told him if he heatled around and vigrousney, and absolute the vir, I would for blue. But I couldn't change at a

Consignments of Money and Arms Reach Camp Thomas. .

PAY FOR THE VOLUNTEERS

vice at the Front, and All Expect That They Will Soon Receive Orders Which Will Them Into Active Service.

Camp Thomas, June &-Guns are beginning to arrive at Camp Thomas for the supplied. Nearly all the soldiers at the camp have been uniformed. A large consignment of guns from the arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., came in today and several more carloads will arrive this week. Within ten days Capt. Rockwell of the Ordnance Department, believes every volunteer at the camp will be armed.

There are whole companies almost totally unversed in the manual of arms, volunteers who have had no experience in the National Guard, men who have enlisted from villages and whose sole qualifications for fighting are zeal and courage. They have been drilled in marching have rapidly become proficient in that branch of military training, but many of them have never seen a modern

rifle, while others have never fired a gun. Paymaster McArthur was out bright and early this morning to pay off the members of the Twelfth and Fourteenth New York regiments. The boys of the Fourteenth were paid first by companies and in the afternoon Chattanooga merchants were reaping large benefits from

Gen. Grant, who has been indisposed for several days, was worse today, but his illness, however, is not serious. He reviewed the case of Private Hats, of the First Missouri, charged with absence from camp without leave. The young sol-dier was sentenced to two months' im-

Several regiments, including the Eighth. Ninth and Fourteenth New York, expect to be among the first ordered to the front. The reported departure of troops from Tampa is given the fullest credence, and orders to proceed to Tampa are hourly

The Eighth New York is improving as to sanitary conditions and health. They are still shy on certain articles of food. Shoes and shirts were given out today in

Shoes and shirts were given out today in the Eighth.

Private George Perkin, Company K, Eighth New York, has been detailed as hospital steward at the Leiter Hospital. Thirty men from each regiment of the First Division, Third Corps, are to be detailed there for other service.

Mrs. Goodman C. Green, wife of Colderen, of the Ninth Now, York, accompanied by Mrs. F. J. Quinby, wife of Capt. Quinby, arrived at camp today. They met with a great reception from the boys of the regiment, with whom both ladies are very popular. Dr. L'Hommedieu, surgeon of the Ninth, who has been indisposed for the last week, is now decidedly better.

From the Women's Auxiliary Corps, of From the Women's Auxiliary Corps, of Brooklyn, a box containing towels, bandages, socks, soap and numerous things, soldiers need, was received by the Fourteenth today.

These recruiting officers for the Twelfth leave immediately for New York: First Battallon, Lieut. M. Vermilyea: Second Battallon, Lieut. John P. Renkard; Third Contains, Lieut. J. S. Pillott.

Battalion, Lieut. P. S. Piliott. Four en-listed men accompany each officer. Three hundred men are needed for the Twelfth to bring it up to the standard.

A Military Marriage. New York, June 8.-Josie E. Bloomer, years old, and both of Jersey City, were married last Saturday afternoon in the rear cabin of the ferryboat Communigross incomes, in excess of \$250,000, a paw, of the Central Railroad, a few minney to the Philippines. The Rev. William Jones, who, from his office at No. 38 South Street, distributes Bibles to sea faring men, performed the marriage cer-

lives with her parents at No. 35 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, were engaged to be married two years ago, but the death of relatives caused the wedding to be post-poned. When the war began Mr. Wright expressed a desire to go, and his sweet-heart encouraged him. He enlisted last Thursday, and to his astonishment was would have to start for

Slocum at once.

Leave of absence was granted the young eruit to deliver to his employer money d keys. He wrote to Miss Bloomer and d her he would be unable to go home told her he would be unable to go hot before leaving for the front. Miss Bloo er on the following day, accompanied by two friends, visited Mr. Wright at Fort Slocum, and the two decided to get mar-ried at once. The colonel in command agreed to let the young man go home

for a few hours. Arrangements were made for the wedding to take place at Miss Bloomer's home. Two friends of Miss Bloomer went to New York to see the cavalrymen pass through the city on the way to their train, and Miss Bloomer accompanied train, and asset to find Mr. Wright fully equipped and in line with his comrades. The young cavalryman explained that his leave had been re-

The Rev. Mr. Jones, a friend of the roung couple, was summoned, and cross-ed the river on the ferryboat that car-ried the cavalrymen to Jersey City. As the boat neared the Jersey shore the clergyman remembered that he could not legally perform the marriage cerenot legally perform the marriage cere-mony. In half an hour the regiment would leave, but Mr. Wright's sergeant gave him permission to return to New York on the ferryboat. As the Communi-paw reached its New York slip the mar-riage ceremony was performed in the cabin. The young bride returned to Jer-sey City with her husband, who had time-only to exchange a few words of fareonly to exchange a few words of fare-well with her before jumping on the train to rejoin his regiment on their long jour-

Will Garrison Forts.

yesterday assigning volunteers regiments of New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania to garrison duty in the Department of the East. The Twenty-second, Fortyseventh and First provisional regime New York volunteers, which were left behind at the time of the general movement of troops southward, will be moved to the fortifications of this and other cit-

les. The Massachusetts volunteers we shipped to fortifications ten days ago. These troops will be used to strength garrisons and afford infantry protect garrisons and afford infantry protection to fortifications. This order does not mean necessarily that the men will have no opportunity to see service at the front. They are moved from camps of mobilization to points where they would be most useful in case of an attack upon our coast, but they are subject to orders from Washington for service in any of the armies for foreign invasion now being made up.

gun plant there. The orders as insued by Brig. Gen. Frank are, as follows:

First New York Volunteer Infantry. Col. Thomas H. Barber, now at Hempstead, L. L.; colonel's headquarters and two companies with unassigned field officers, to Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, to relieve Battery B. Fifth Artiflery, which is to go to Fort Slooum, jeaving a sergeant, corporal and ten men, one cook, and meas furniture, as a prison guard; a Heuteant-colonel, a major and five companies to Fort Magiworth.

Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Franklin Bartiett, sow at Hempstead; colonel with headquarters and unassigned field officers and three companies to Fort Schuyler; four companies to Willets Point, under command of Major General Miles; one unassigned company to Willets Point, to act under orders of Major John G. D. Raight, Corps of Engineers.

Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. John G. Eddy, now at Hempstead; colonel with headquarters and unassigned field officers and four companies to State camp at Quonett, R. L., as a reserve; lisutenant colonel, a major and six companies to Fort Adams; two companies to Dutch Island, R. I.

First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, now at Niantic, to Fort Knox, near Bucksport, Me.

Major E. Van A. Andreas and Battalion L., Fourth Artillery, now at Fort Delaware, and Battalion M., Fourth Artillery, now at Fort Delaware. Infantry, Col. William J. Glenn; colonel, with headquarters, unassigned field officers and six companies from Monnt Gretna, Pa., to Fort Mott, N. J.; leutenant colonel and two companies to Fort Delaware.

Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Col. Norman W. Swith, from Mout Gretna to Colone Willes Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Col. Norman W. Swith, from Mout Gretna to Colone Major Gre

tenant colonel and two companies to Fort Delaware.

Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
Col. Norman W. Smith, from Mout Gretina to
Delaware City, as soon as eamp ground can be
provided, except one company, which, under orders of the commanding general of the Army, is to
go to Fort Alliance, Ohio, thoroughly equipped
and armed, to protect the gun plant there and act
under orders of the general commanding the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicaro.

engo.

Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
Col. William A. Kreps; colonel, with headquarters, unassigned field officers and six companies to
Sheridan Point, Va.; Heuten Colonels of regiments are directed to designate majors for commands, as well as to name the companies that go to the different points named. Five days' ra-tions are to be furnished to the men, and

transportation provided by the chief quartermaster at once. Food Supply Is Ample. The letter from Col. Samuel M. Welch jr., of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, bearing on the food and wat r sup-

ply at Camp Alger, Va., was made public today by the War Department: "This regiment has suffered somewhat from lack of proper supply of water. I took active measures to procure a supply, and have been working to that end since our arrival in camp. I have sunk three wells, which furnish a liberal amount of water which our surgeons pronounce good. In order to be certain I have sent samples to the surgeon general of the United States Army for analysis. As a

"Owing to a misunderstanding between "Owing to a misunderstanding between the issuing commissary at Camp Black, L. I., and the A. C. S. of this command, we are short one-third of one ration. Otherwise food supply has been ample.

"I have made no complaints. If I had any to make I should have tried to formulate them properly and forwarded them through the proper channels."

The Thirteenth Regiment.

Albert N. V. Line & Further orderse.

Albany, N. Y., June 8,-Further evidence of the strong effort that is being made to today in the visit of another committee to the capitol. It comprised of First Sergeant Fred W. Nash, of Company G; Quartermaster Sergeant George A. Wilson, of Company H, and Drum Major Edward McIntyre, each of whom wore his medal showing more than twenty years of continuous military service. They saw Governor Black and presented a petition, Governor Black and presented a petition, signed by more than 4bree hundred of the old members, asking that the regiment be given a chance to retrieve itself. They said that the plan proposed now is to detach the present battalion, made up of tach the present cattailon, made up of their men, from the Twenty-third Regi-ment, and make it the nucleus of an ef-fort to recruit up to a war basis, with a view to going to the front. The governor repeated the encouragement he had given to the former committee and advised his visitors to call on Adjutant Gen. Tilling-hast.

ommittee in the adjutant general's office. The committee took a late train for New York. The chief obstac'e to a definite ar-rangement, they said, was the absence of all knowledge as to what the second call for troops will require from this State.

THE PATTLESHIP.

Proved.

"A lesson that has been learned from this war," said a naval authority today, "is the need of a fleet of first-class but

"It has been found that money will buy anything except armored vessels. Torpedo boats can be improvised, and swift, effective unarmored cruisers made from first-class steamers; but the most tempting offers that could be made brought to our Navy no armorclads.

"The importance of armored vessels has been demonstrated by the fact that they were the first and almost the only force considered in important naval

"When the four Spanish armorciads ap peared in West Indian waters all the war plans were at a standstill until those ves-sels had been located and bottled up. They represented a force that could no be ignored, and the entire campaign was blocked until they were out of the way. Nothing was talked of except those arm-ored cruisers while they were at large. In the plans for their destruction noti ing but battleships could be considered. "The Oregon has demonstrated the sea-worthiness of that class of vessels, and all our experience has been that they are the most effective fighting force

Bodies From the Jone Grav. Victoria, B. C., June 8.-A special from Alberni says that the bodies of seven white men, supposed to have been vic picked up on the beach near the Kuyu-quot Reservation by Indians, while a sack of clothing with an Italian name on it was washed ashore not far from Kuyu-quot. The steamer Willapa brings the news that considerable wreckage from the lost schooner, inclusive of four of the boats, had been discovered at different points along the coast. The gasolene aunch belonging to Major Ingraham's mountain climbing party also has been found by Indians. It floated upright, although the sea had flooded it. The Nootka Sound Indians picked up another boat, the dory belonging to the Jane Gray, and which was referred to by several of the survivors in their stories of the wreck.

Tacoma. Wash., June &-The steam ships Alki and Humboldt bring news that construction work on a railroad across White Pass from Skaguay has been com-menced. The railway officials have hired all available men and bought up every

Sacrificed His Queue (From the Mexican Herald.) , the bull fighter, who a couple make a great sacrifice to get married at all. He was informed that it would not be respectful for him to enter the sacred precincts of the church wearing that pigtail which all buil fighters, are so partial to. Greatly impressed with the argument, Tenderin submitted to having the braid of hair clipped off at the roots.

(From the Florida Times-Union.)

(From the Florida Times-Union.)

Nowadays when a party steps up to a har they are asked "What for?" and the correct asseer is "To take ammunities on board." Then a Bewey cocktail, colored with raspherry take, marascrino, and crease Eyetto, is indied out and "the enemy out to the bottom." How my with

The Naval Construction Board Decides Upon Their Features.

THEY WILL BE WELL ARMED

The New Defenders Will Have On Turret, Mounting Two Twelve-Inch Rifles-The Craft Will Also Carry Four Four-Inch Rapid Firers Aplece.

Four formidable single turretted monitors armed with 12-inch guns will be added to the Navy for coast defense twenty-seven months hence.

The Naval Board on Construction has

practically completed the circular setting forth the general characteristics of these vessels. The most important decision arrived at by the board today was to equip each monitor with two 12-inch guns instead of 10-inch guns as was propo and by this action, members of the board are confident that the vessels will be able to resist the attack of an enemy's battle

of four t-inch rapid-fire guns and several 6 and 1-pounders, the latter being necessary to repel torpedo boats or torpedo boat destroyers. The 12-inch gun turret the armor will be eleven inches in thick-ness. This thickness of armor will also

the armor will be eleven inches in thickness. This thickness of armor will also
protect the sides.

On account of the small limit of cost set
by Congress, it has been necessary to fix
the displacement of each vessel at 2,550
tons. If sufficient money had been appropriated to build vessels of 2,800 tons it
would have been possible to equip each
one with four 12-inch guns mounted in
two turrets, and the fighting efficiency of
the craft would have been doubled.

Twelve knots will be the maximum
speed for the monitors, it being held by
the board that greater speed is unnecessary, as the vessels are especially intended for harbor defense. This speed will
be obtained by means of twin screws
driven by triple expansion engines. Each
vessel will be provided with a conning
tower and will have accommodations for
150 officers and men.

In anticipation of the intention of Secretary Long to name at an early date
the three battleships authorized by Congress, a number of Congressional delegations and influential citizens have the

gress, a number of Congressional delega-tions and influential citizens have filed applications in behalf of various States, whose names they desire shall be placed whose names they desire shall be placed on the Navy list. In accordance with the expressed wish of Congress, one of the battleships will be hamed the Maine, in commemoration of the one sunk in Havana harbor.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Missouri are the States whose

the States whose representatives are specially active in presenting petitions that their names be used. Ohio's claim is indorsed by Senator Hanna. The President is also understood to be interested in having a battleship named in honor

ident is also understood to be interested in having a battleship named in honor of his State, and the probability is that Ohio will be selected. As to the third battleship, the probability is that Missouri will be its name.

Commander J. M. Miller, formerly in command of the collier Merrimac, has been assigned to the command of the collier Pompey, to succeed the late Lieut, Commander E. W. Sturdy. Commander Miller is now at Key West, where the Pompey is lying, and it is possible that he may be ordered to recurn to Santiago de Cuba with coal for the fleet.

Within the next week naval officials Within the next week naval officials

confidently predict that the monitor Mo-nadnock will be en route to Manila. The officials understand that she will be dock-ed at once at Mare Island, and as soon as her bottom is scraped and painted she will be ready to start on her long vox-nge. She will be towed by the Nero, as the coilier Whitgift has been renamed, while the Monterey will be towed by the

A Corner in Ships.

Patriotism, apparently, cuts no figure with owners of steam vessels suitable for use as transports, for the Government in its efforts to obtain steamers of sufficient been sent since. It stopped at Pernamsize and number to carry troops to Cuba and Porto Rico, has been hampered at every turn and the embarkation of the mea has been delayed.

Great as the difficulties were at the start, they have increased of late, and the point has now been reached when no more ransports can be procured by charte Whether this is due to an understanding among ship owners, who wish to force the Government to buy their steamers out-right, or to other causes, cannot be defi-

Army officers do not hesitate to say that a "ring" exists, the purpose of which is to compel the United States to purchase, instead of chartering. Owners of steam-ers contend that they cannot offer their boats for charter without a loss to their usiness which would more than covcharter price.

When the demand for transports was first made the steamship companies doing business with Cuban ports and the West Indies, whose business naturally came to a standstill by the opening of hostilitie willingly gave their steamers on charter to the Government. The Ward line thus disposed of the Vigilancia, City of Washington. Santisgo, Seneca, Saratoga and Seguranca, and the Plant line turned over the Mascotte and Olivette. Both of these lines then suspended their ordinary business. The Mallory line obtained charters for the Lampasas, Concho and Leona, the Clyde line for the Comanche and Iroquois, and the Cromwell line for the Louislana. All of these steamers were sent to Tumpa and Key West for the projected land attack upon Havana. When the plans were changed and it was decided to send willingly gave-their steamers on charte were changed and it was decided to send troops for a land attack upon Santiago de Cuba, and upon San Juan de Porto tico, more steamers were needed. Although the quartermaster's department though the quartermaster's department has raked the entire Atlantic and Gulf coast and inspected all vessels that have been offered, only one additional trans-port has been recently obtained. She is the Catania, owned by R. M. Sloman & Co., and is now being fitted up at thi

quartermaster, inspected several other steamers yesterday, but found none of them that was suitable. The Government wants several additional ships and none are to be had by the ordinary method of charter. The army is held up in about the same manner that the navy was when the steamers for auxiliary cruisers and colliers were wanted. Exorbitan

prices were charged by boat owners and all sorts of schemes to foist poor vessels on the Government were adopted. A similar experience followed on the Pacific Coast when the Government started out to get transports for the troops going to the Philippines.

There are plenty of good steamers in the Atlantic coastwise fieet which would admirably serve the purpose of transporting troops to Cuba and Porto Rico, but few of these have been offered for charter. The Red D line, from whom the Government purchased the Venesuela, now the auxilary cruiser Panther, has several steamers tied up. The Morgan line, from whom the Government bought the Yosemite, Prairie, Yankee, and Dixie, has other vessels that are idle. The Old Dominion line, whose Yorktown is now the Resolute, has other steamers.

The Bussalo.

News of the arrival at Newport News Va., of the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy ed from Brazil for the United States Na-vy, was received yesterday morning by Flint & Co., through whose agency the negotiations for the purchase of the ves-

The Busy Corner, S. Kann, Sons & Co. A Mighty Purchase in French Organdies.

The finest qualities that ever lefta French port are these. There are almost a hundred full pieces in the purchase. Nothing on earth the matter with even so much as a thread in the whole lot. On the contrary they're as dainty and sheer in their snowiness as some fairy weave. You're confronted with the best chance you ever had of possessing yourself of a real high-grade imported Organdie dress. And to think that all this should happen just when you need a dress of this sort the most. We've marked 'em

Lower than the Importer Paid.

68-inch French Organdies, worth 35c..... 68-inch French Organdies, worth 50c...... 35c 68-inch French Organdies, worth 55c...... 37c 68-inch French Organdies, worth 60c 42c 68-inch French Organdies, worth 65c 45c How About Hosiery?

We've ungartered prices on some of the best leaders in the store. And you can depend on the high grade of what we call leaders. No firm ever sold such color-fast and comfortable stockings at such colorless prices as these:

Ladies' 123c Hosiery, 8c. Ladies' Fast Black and Tan Cotton Hose, full seamless, with double heels and toes—12 1-2c. values...... 8c

Ladies' 20c Hosiery, 121 c. Ladies' Fast Black and Tan Cotton Hose, full regular made, with double heels and toes—20c. 121/26

Ladies' 35c Hosiery, 19c.

Men's 25c Half Hose. 19c. Men's Fast Black Cotton Sox, un-leached feet—a real 25c, value. 19c .19c

Men's 25c Half Hose, 121/2C. A mixed lot of Men's full, regular made and seamless Cotton Sox, in tan, un-bleached and fast black. Worth 1212C

Children's 25c and 35c Hosiery, 17c. Children's fine ribbed Lisie finished cotton Hose: double knees heels and toesfull seamless, sizes 6 to 10. Worth 17c

Children's 15c Hosiery, 10c.

Children's Fine Ribbed Fast Black Cotton Hose, full seamless, sizes 6 to 9 1-2-splendid value at 10c

sel were conducted and in whose charge she was brought from Brazil. The ship was formally delivered to the United States soon after her arrival. As soon as she can be equipped she will go into com-

This vessel thus comes for the second time under the American flag. She was originally the Morgan liner El Cid. The vessel was one of a fleet of six purchased by Flint & Co., for the Brazilian government at the time of the revolution headed by Admiral Mello and Da Gama in 1893.

Bearlest Pairste when the revolution broke President Peixoto, when the revolt broke it, found himself without a navy or naval officers, the whole naval establishment having gone over to the rebels. He com-missioned Filnt & Co., to buy him a navy and man it, and the contract was carried out. The vessels purchased besides the

out. The vessels purchased besides the Nictheroy were the Andrade, formerly the Britannia; Ericsson's Destroyer and three torpedo boats.

Chief of these was the Nictheroy. She was brought in New York and in twenty days was transformed into a fully equipped war vessel. The Brazilian flag was raised on her by Mrs. Charles R. Filint on November 19, 1833. Her navigating officer was Capt. Baker and her executive officer Lieut. Commander Hill, both Anapolis graduates. She was manned by napolis graduates. She was manned by an American crew. Two of the torpedo boats were transported south on her

lecks. Perhaps the most famous part of the Perhaps the most famous part of the Nictheroy's equipment was a gun capable of throwing 500 pounds of dynamite a mile or 200 pounds three miles. She also carried a Halpine dirigible torpedb, one 55-pounder rapid fire gun, two 22-pounders, two 37-mm. revolving cannon, eight lers and nine 1-pounders.

The fleet when it sailed south carried a greater quantity of high explosives than had ever been sent to sea before, or has fled in terror to the hills and remained there until the fleet left the harbor. Its arrival at Rio Janeiro caused the rebeiion to collapse.

lion to collapse.

The Nictheroy-now the Buffalo-is of the type of the Sud, the Rio and the Norte, which have been purchased by this Government for use as transports. Before her purchase she was inspected at Rio Janeiro by Charles Page Bryan. United States minister to Brazil, assisted by naval experts. The Government re-fused to take the risk of bringing her orth, and this was assumed by Flin

The Nictheroy left Rio Janeiro with the Oregon and the gunboat Marietta on May 5. At Bahia, on May 16, the Oregon left its constors, and the Nictheroy and the its constors, and the Nictheroy and the Marietta proceeded logether as far as Para, where the Mariett left the Nictheroy on May 24. The end of the dynamite cruiser's voyage was accomplished alone. She was commanded by Capt. Meisnerr. formerly of the Brazil Mail Steamship line, and her crew was largely composed of Americans.

line, and her crew was largely composed of Americans.

The Buffalo will be commanded by Capt. Joseph Newton Hemphill, a graduate of Annapolis. Lieut. Logan, who will be her second officer, with Surgeon Guthrie and Chief Engineer Zane, has been conducting a recruiting office in Buffalo since June 3. It is the desire of these officers to man the cruiser engineers. of these officers to man the cruiser entirely with men from Buffalo.

The cruiser will receive a sieel protective belt two and one-half inches thick, and will be armed with ten 5-

inch rapid-fire guns for her principal bat-tery, with 8-pounders and a large num-ber of small rapid-fire guns for her sec-

ber of small rapid-fire guns for her sec-ondary battery.

This vessel was built at Newport News in 1892, and on her maiden voyage, in 1893, made the record roin from Missis-sippi Bar to Sandy Hook in 462 hours and 15 minutes. She is 465 feet long, 45 feet beam and 34 feet deep. Her displacement is 4,666 tons. She is fitted throughout with electric lights, and has a telegraph sys-tem for communication between the diftem for communication between the dif-ferent parts of the vessel. Before going into commission she will be equipped with new bollers.

. The Holland. New York, June 8.-Tugboats, rowboats and sailing and steam yachts seriously in terfered with the diving and steering tests of the Holland boat, off Bay Ridge yes terday afternoon. Despite that fact, h ever, the tests were regarded as satis-

Accompanied by the tug Major Ullrich, the submarine boat, in charge of Mr. Holiand, its inventor, left the old Atlantic Yacht Club dock, at Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and when a few hundred feet off shore made her first dive, going down stern first and completely disappearing. She came up two and one-half minutes later, bow first. Half a minute later she again dived, this time bow first. Nothing remained above water but the jack on the foremast. In this position a steering test was given to her, the part of the staff above water plainly showing how easily was given to ner, the part of the stall above water plainly showing how easily she was steered while submerged. She arose again, and with the superstructure awash was sent down the main channel to a point off the Crescent Athletic Club. After another dive she was relieved of 425 pounds of lead ballast and then proceeded to her anchorage.

etown, Mass., June 8.-Commo re Howell and his stuff have made a

quarters and at firing in action. Batter-les were overhauled and examined, and men examined in the minute details of their duties. There were drills at fire quarters and in abandoning the ship. In this drill the men took to the boats, which made a stirring scene. Then the boats were fitted out for armed expeditions.

There were various other drills, such as caring for the wounded, shifting from steam to hand steering gear, and in case of collision. The object of the inspection was to ascertain whether the ship is so equipped and manned as to make her an efficient fighting cruiser. An official re-port will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Harvard. Norfolk, Va., June 8.-After an uneventful run from the Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, the big auxiliary cruiser Harvard, formerly the American liner New York,

merly the American liner New York, dropped anchor in Hampton Roads, off Old Point, yesterday afternoon. The Harvard exchanged signals with the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, and her pilot hove her to within a stone's throw of the dynamite cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian ship Nictheroy, which had preceded her several hours.

When several officers, accompanied by a mall orderly, came ashore, they were besieged with questions, which they politically but firmly declined to answer. The officers went immediately to the telegraph officers went immediately to the telegraph office to send and receive dispatches, and two Sacks of mail for Washington were taken to the postoffice by the boat's crew It is understood the ship will coal here.

LIEUT. WHITNEY COMING.

Porto Rico to Washington ship Ardenrose which arrived this morning from Ponce and Arroyo, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, June 2, was Lieut. H. H. Whitney, of the United States Navy. Lieut. Whitney leaves tonight for Wash-

He declined to talk at quarantine about he decimed to task at quarantal and in its travels in Porto Rico, but his mission is known to have been important and in connection with the proposed American

military occupation. STOLE VALUABLE JEWELRY.

Law Clerk's Plan to Rob His En ployer's Clients. New York, June 8.-Through the vigilance of two detectives, law firm of Evarts, Choate & Bea-

man was informed yesterday that it was robbed by one of its clerks last March of jewelry worth \$7,500, and a letter of credit for \$50,000, and that a full confession had een obtained from the thief. Detectives Buckley and Aitken, detailed to watch Bowery pawnshops, noticed in the last three months a very well dressed young man pawning 'jewelry, His nervous manner suggested that all was not right. They ascertained that he pawned most expensive jewelry for sums much below its value. They learned that

he was Robert Dyas, nineteen yars old, a clerk in the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and lived with his parents at No. 15t Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Dyns appeared again on Monday after-noon in the Bowery, trying to pawn an emerald locket worth \$500, and the de-tectives took him to police headquarters, and Capt. McClusky put him through a

severe cross-examination.

Dyas stoutly maintained at first that the jewelry had been given to him by his mother, but Capt. McClusky sent for her, and she denied it.

Then the young man confessed that he had stolen the jewelry as the result of sudden temptation. A client about to sail for Europe sent a tin box to Treadwell Cleveland, a member of the firm, for safe keeping one Saturday afternoon Young Dyas was alone in the office when it arrived, and curiosity prompted him to open the box. He found in it jewels worth \$7,500, a letter of credit

for \$50,000, and several valuable p He took the box home, and had dis of about half the jewelry for \$800.

and, Confound It. There You Are. (From the Chicago Post.)
"From all I can learn about women," he said,
"if I go to the war she will swear to be true and then marry some one else if I am not back in six months; and if I don't go to the war, she'll give me the scornful negative on the ground that she wouldn't marry a coward. And there

Explained by a Kentuckian. (From the Chicago Post.)
"You have heard of Dry Tortugus, I suppo

"I have," replied the man from Kentucky.
"And do you know why it is called Dry
fortugas?"
"I can only guess at the reason, suh."
"Well, what would you guess?"
"It must be a prohibition district, suh."

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) suppose the boys will be glad to en